

Chiral phase transition in a random matrix model with three flavors

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The chiral phase transition in the conventional random matrix model is the second order in the chiral limit, irrespective of the number of flavors N_f , because it lacks the $U_A(1)$ -breaking determinant interaction term. Furthermore, it predicts an unphysical value of zero for the topological susceptibility at finite temperatures. We propose a new chiral random matrix model which resolves these difficulties by incorporating the determinant interaction term within the instanton gas picture. The model produces a second-order transition for $N_f = 2$ and a first-order transition for $N_f = 3$, and recovers a physical temperature dependence of the topological susceptibility.

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1. Introduction

One of the prominent features of non-perturbative QCD is spontaneous breaking of chiral symmetry in the light quark sector. According to the Banks-Casher relation [1], the order parameter $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle$ is related to the Dirac spectral density at zero eigenvalue in the thermodynamic limit. Within the so-called ε regime characterized by the system size L^4 such that $m_\pi \ll 1/L \ll 1$ GeV, the QCD partition function is dominated by the constant pion field configurations. In this regime, universal properties of the Dirac eigenvalue distribution near zero are legitimately analyzed in a chiral random matrix (ChRM) theory [2], where the kinetic term of the Dirac operator is discarded and the complexity of the gauge field dynamics is represented by treating the Dirac operator as a random matrix of constant modes. The matrix size of the constant modes $2N$ is considered to be proportional to the system volume. By taking a large volume limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, away from the ε regime, one can study thermodynamics of the ChRM theory as a schematic mean-field model for QCD. One finds the ground state of the model in the chirally broken phase and can explore the model phase diagram by introducing the temperature t [3] and the quark chemical potential μ [4].

There are two drawbacks, however, in the ChRM model, concerning the $U_A(1)$ symmetry. Firstly, the $U_A(1)$ -breaking determinant term is missing in the effective action of the model, which consequently predicts a second-order phase transition at finite temperature for any number of the quark flavors N_f . Secondly, the topological susceptibility is suppressed unphysically to vanish at finite temperatures.

In an earlier work [5], the appropriate form of the ChRM model with a $U_A(1)$ -breaking term is speculated from a quark model with the determinant interaction in 0+1 dimensions. In addition to the constant modes in the conventional ChRM model, new constant modes are introduced so as to reproduce the determinant interaction. These new modes are considered to be associated with instantons and called topological zero modes. However the effective potential of the starting quark model is unbounded from below for $N_f = 3$, and therefore no physical ground state exists.

In this paper we propose a new ChRM model [6] changing the distribution of the topological zero modes, which results in the determinant term appearing under a logarithm. Then the effective potential becomes stable for any N_f , and describes a second-order phase transition for $N_f = 2$ while a first-order transition for $N_f = 3$. Moreover, the topological susceptibility shows physical behavior as a function of temperature in our model.

2. Chiral random matrix model at finite temperature

In analogy with the QCD partition function, the ChRM model with N_f flavors of mass m_f is defined as an average of the quark determinants [3]

$$Z_V = \int dW e^{-N \Sigma^2 \text{tr} W^\dagger W} \prod_{f=1}^{N_f} \det(D + m_f), \quad (2.1)$$

where the Dirac operator has been replaced with an anti-Hermite matrix of constant modes

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & iW + it\mathbf{1}_{N-|v|/2} \\ iW^\dagger + it\mathbf{1}_{N-|v|/2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.2)$$

with an $(N + v/2) \times (N - v/2)$ complex matrix W . The Gaussian random distribution of W is a simple realization of the complexity of the gluon dynamics. Chiral symmetry is retained as a fact $\{D, \gamma_5\} = 0$ with $\gamma_5 = \text{diag}(1_{N+v/2}, -1_{N-v/2})$. The temperature effect has been introduced in the Dirac operator with a constant t , which may be interpreted as the lowest Matsubara frequency πT . One can easily show that this matrix D has $|v|$ exact zero eigenvalues, which are interpreted as the zero modes accompanied by the topological charge v . The complete partition function is obtained after the sum over v weighted by the quenched topological susceptibility τ of the pure gluon dynamics:

$$Z_\theta = \sum_{v=-2N}^{2N} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2(2N)\tau}} e^{iv\theta} Z_v, \quad (2.3)$$

where the θ angle has been introduced.

After rewriting the determinant with the fermion variables and doing the Gaussian integral of W in Z_v , we find a four-fermion vertex interaction, which can be unfolded by introducing an $N_f \times N_f$ auxiliary variable $S \sim q_L^\dagger q_R$. We perform the fermion integral to obtain an expression for Z_v in terms of S ,

$$Z_v = \int dS e^{-N\Sigma^2 \text{tr}(SS^\dagger)} \det((S + \mathcal{M})(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}) + t^2)^{N - \frac{|v|}{2}} \times \begin{cases} \det(S + \mathcal{M})^v & (v \geq 0) \\ \det(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger)^{-v} & (v < 0) \end{cases}, \quad (2.4)$$

where $\mathcal{M} = \text{diag}(m_1, \dots, m_{N_f})$.

In the thermodynamic limit we set $v = 0$ and evaluate Eq. (2.4) with the saddle point equation. For $S \propto \mathbf{1}_{N_f}$ and $\mathcal{M} = 0$, the N_f dependence is factored out in the saddle point equation, implying a second order phase transition for any number of N_f . Furthermore, Z_v is non-analytic in v as the integrand contains a term with $|v|$, which causes the unphysical suppression of the topological susceptibility at finite temperatures [7]. Note that $|v|$ disappears when $t = 0$.

3. Chiral random matrix model with determinant interaction

Near-zero modes and topological zero modes – Let us first recall the instanton gas picture. An isolated instanton is a localized object accompanying a right-handed exact fermion zero mode. In a dilute system of N_+ instantons and N_- anti-instantons, we expect N_+ right-handed and N_- left-handed zero modes even at finite temperatures. In an effective theory at long distances, effects of the instantons should be integrated out, which will result in $U_A(1)$ -breaking effective interactions. The fundamental assumption in our model is the classification of the constant modes into the near-zero modes and the topological zero modes [5, 6]. We deal with the $2N$ near-zero modes appearing in the conventional models and additionally the $N_+ + N_-$ topological zero modes which we regard as the modes accompanied by the instantons. In our model, N_\pm fluctuate according to the instanton distribution, and the number of the exact zero modes is given by $v = N_+ - N_-$. Eventually we sum over N_+ and N_- assuming a certain distribution with the mean value of $\mathcal{O}(N)$.

We write down a Gaussian ChRM model for definite numbers of zero modes as [5, 6]

$$Z_{N_+, N_-}^N = \int dA dB dX dY e^{-N\Sigma^2 \text{tr}(AA^\dagger + BB^\dagger + XX^\dagger + YY^\dagger)} \prod_{f=1}^{N_f} \det(D + m_f) \quad (3.1)$$

with

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & iA + it\mathbf{1}_N & 0 & iX \\ iA^\dagger + it\mathbf{1}_N & 0 & iY & 0 \\ 0 & iY^\dagger & 0 & iB \\ iX^\dagger & 0 & iB^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.2)$$

where the matrix A corresponds to the near-zero modes of the conventional model and the $N_+ \times N_-$ matrix B represents the topological zero modes. The matrices X and Y induce mixing among these modes. Note that the temperature term t is introduced only for the near-zero modes. Following the same steps as in Sec. 2, we find the sigma model representation for this ChRM model, which is analytic in N_\pm as well as N unlike Eq. (2.4):

$$Z_{N_+, N_-}^N = \int dS e^{-N\Sigma^2 \text{tr} S^\dagger S} \det [(S + \mathcal{M})(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger) + t^2]^N \det(S + \mathcal{M})^{N_+} \det(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger)^{N_-}. \quad (3.3)$$

Distribution of the topological zero modes – The complete partition function is obtained after summing Z_{N_+, N_-}^N over the instanton numbers N_+ and N_- . Here we simply assume independent distributions $P(N_\pm)$ for N_+ and N_- , *i.e.*,

$$Z_\theta = \sum_{N_+, N_-} e^{i\theta} P(N_+) P(N_-) Z_{N_+, N_-}^N = \int dS e^{-2N\Omega(S; t, m, \theta)}. \quad (3.4)$$

Let us first consider $P(N_\pm)$ in a dilute instanton gas picture. For a one-instanton configuration, one may assign a weight κ compared with a no-instanton configuration, and multiply a factor $N \propto V$ taking into account the integration over the instanton location. For a configuration with $N_{+(-)}$ (anti-)instantons, we then have a Poisson distribution

$$P_{\text{Po}}(N_\pm) = \frac{1}{N_\pm!} (\kappa N)^{N_\pm} \quad (3.5)$$

where the factorial $N_{+(-)}!$ appears as the symmetry factor. The summation with $P_{\text{Po}}(N_\pm)$ in Eq. (3.4) results in the exponentiation of the determinant term [5]:

$$\Omega_{\text{Po}} = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^2 \text{tr} S S^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \ln \det [(S + \mathcal{M})(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger) + t^2] - \frac{1}{2} \kappa [e^{i\theta} \det(S + \mathcal{M}) + e^{-i\theta} \det(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger)]. \quad (3.6)$$

This determinant term is commonly incorporated in effective models as the $U_A(1)$ anomaly term. However this potential is unbound for $N_f = 3$ in the ChRM model because the term $\det(S + \mathcal{M}) \sim \phi^3$ for large $S = \phi \mathbf{1}_{N_f}$ dominates over the other terms in Ω_{Po} .

It should be noticed here that the fermion coupling distorts the N_\pm distribution itself. With including the determinant term of the topological zero modes in Eq. (3.3), the effective distribution for N_+ reads

$$\tilde{P}_{\text{Po}}(N_+) = \frac{1}{N_+!} (\kappa N d)^{N_+} \quad (3.7)$$

with $d = |\det(S + \mathcal{M})|$, and similarly for N_- . This means that the average value of N_\pm increases indefinitely with increasing $d \sim \phi^{N_f}$ as $\langle N_\pm \rangle = \kappa N d$. However, the possibility of infinitely many

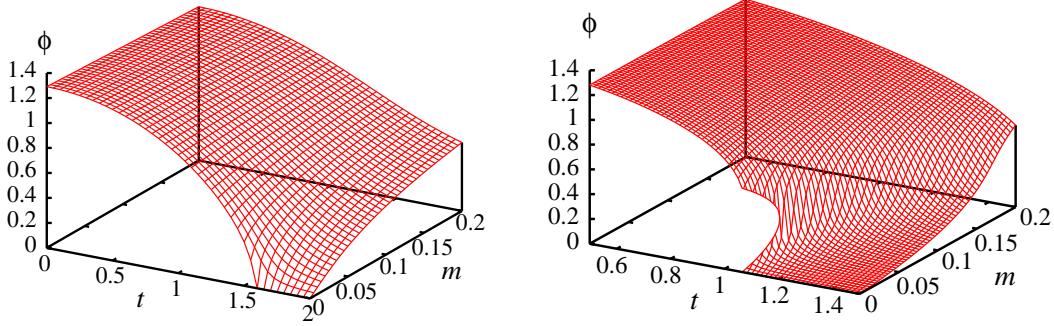


Figure 1: Chiral condensate ϕ as a function of t and m for $N_f = 2$ (left) and 3 (right).

degrees of freedom N_{\pm} within a finite volume is inadequate for a regularized low-energy effective theory. We need a cutoff for N_{\pm} .

Here we set explicitly a maximum value of $\mathcal{O}(N)$ for N_{\pm} . We split the finite space-time volume into γN cells with γ being a constant of $\mathcal{O}(1)$, and assign a probability p for a cell to be occupied by a single (anti-)instanton and $(1 - p)$ for a cell unoccupied. This assumption results in the binomial distributions for N_{\pm} :

$$P(N_{\pm}) = \binom{\gamma N}{N_{\pm}} p^{N_{\pm}} (1 - p)^{\gamma N - N_{\pm}}. \quad (3.8)$$

For a small p and a large γN , the binomial distribution $P(N_{\pm})$ is accurately approximated with the Poisson distribution with the mean $\gamma N p$. But it cannot be a good approximation for a large p . The binomial distribution provides a stringent upper bound γN for the number of modes N_{\pm} , in contrast to the Poisson distribution. The corresponding effective potential for S is found to be

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(S; t, m, \theta) = & \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^2 \text{tr} S S^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \ln \det [(S + \mathcal{M})(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger) + t^2] \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \left[\ln \left(e^{i\theta} \alpha \det(S + \mathcal{M}) + 1 \right) + \ln \left(e^{-i\theta} \alpha \det(S^\dagger + \mathcal{M}^\dagger) + 1 \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

with $\alpha = p/(1 - p)$.

The variance of the topological charge $v = N_+ - N_-$ for the binomial distribution is computed as $2N\tau = 2N\gamma p(1 - p)$, where τ is the quenched topological susceptibility. In the presence of the fermion coupling, this susceptibility will be replaced with

$$\tilde{\tau} = \gamma \tilde{p}(1 - \tilde{p}) = \gamma \frac{\alpha d}{(\alpha d + 1)^2}. \quad (3.10)$$

4. Ground state and fluctuations

In this section we shall study ground state properties of the system with equal mass, $\mathcal{M} = m \mathbf{1}_{N_f}$, for simplicity. Setting $S = \phi \mathbf{1}_{N_f}$ with real ϕ and with $\theta = 0$, we obtain a simple form of the grand potential:

$$\Omega(\phi; t, m) = \frac{1}{2} N_f \Sigma^2 \phi^2 - \frac{1}{2} N_f \ln [(\phi + m)^2 + t^2] - \frac{1}{2} \gamma \ln |\alpha(\phi + m)^{N_f} + 1|^2. \quad (4.1)$$

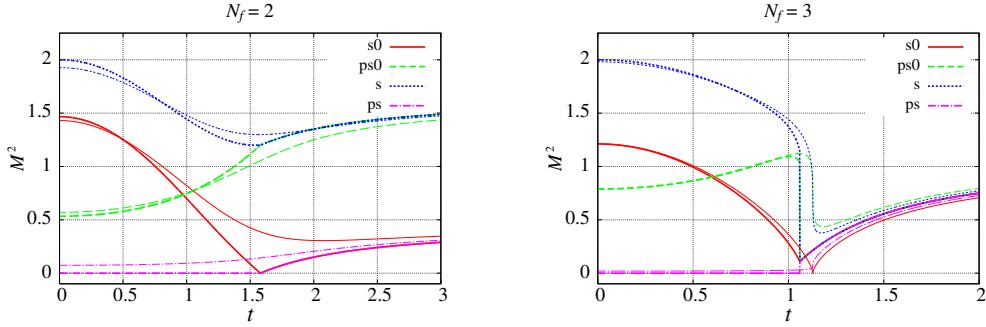


Figure 2: Temperature dependence of the mesonic masses in the flavor-singlet scalar ($s0$) and pseudo-scalar ($ps0$) channels and in the flavor-nonsinglet scalar (s) and pseudo-scalar (ps) channels for $m = 0$ (thick lines) and $m \neq 0$ (thin lines). We set $m = 0.1$ ($m_c = 0.0265$) as nonzero quark mass for $N_f = 2$ (3).

The factor N_f cannot be factored out in the potential Ω because of the anomaly term here.

In the thermodynamic limit we calculate the quark condensate $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle \propto \phi$ for $\Sigma = 1$, $\alpha = 0.3$ and $\gamma = 2$ in Fig. 1. The chiral phase transition is the second order for $N_f = 2$ in the chiral limit, while it is the first order for $N_f = 3$ and for $m < m_c = 0.0265$. The mesonic masses can be defined as $\Omega(S) = \Omega_0 + \frac{1}{2}M_{sa}^2\sigma^{a2} + \frac{1}{2}M_{psa}^2\pi^{a2} + \dots$ with $S = \phi + \lambda^a(\sigma^a + i\pi^a)/\sqrt{2}$ parametrized with $U(N)$ generators ($\text{tr}(\lambda^a\lambda^b) = 2\delta^{ab}$). The temperature dependence of the masses are shown in Fig. 2. For pseudo-scalar flavor-nonsinglet masses we find the Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation

$$(\phi + m)^2 M_{ps}^2 = m \Sigma^2(\phi + m) \sim -m \langle \bar{q}q \rangle, \quad (4.2)$$

if we identify $\phi + m$ as the pion decay constant f_π . On the other hand, the flavor singlet-masses have an additional contribution from the anomaly term as

$$M_{s0}^2 = M_s^2 - \Delta M_0^2, \quad M_{ps0}^2 = M_{ps}^2 + \Delta M_0^2 \quad (4.3)$$

with $\Delta M_0^2 \equiv N_f \tilde{\tau}/(\phi + m)^2$. The would-be Nambu-Goldstone mode becomes massive due to the coupling to the $U_A(1)$ interaction ΔM_0^2 , and the mass gap is related to the (replaced) quenched susceptibility $\tilde{\tau}$, similarly to the Witten-Veneziano formula.

The topological susceptibility is obtained as $\chi_{\text{top}} = \partial^2 \Omega(S(\theta); \theta) / \partial \theta^2|_{\theta=0}$ with the saddle point solution $S(\theta) = \phi + i\eta_0(\theta)\lambda^0/\sqrt{2}$ for small θ , and we find [7, 6]

$$\frac{1}{\chi_{\text{top}}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\tau}} + \frac{1}{\tau_m}. \quad (4.4)$$

Here $\tilde{\tau}$ is the modified susceptibility defined in Eq. (3.10). The fermion coupling screens χ_{top} via the contribution

$$\tau_m = \frac{\Sigma^2 m(\phi + m)}{N_f} = \frac{M_{ps}^2(\phi + m)^2}{N_f}. \quad (4.5)$$

Noting that the θ dependence can be absorbed into the quark mass term as $me^{i\theta/N_f}$, one can show the axial Ward identity

$$\chi_{\text{top}} = -\frac{m^2}{N_f} \chi_{ps0} - \frac{m}{N_f} \langle \bar{q}q \rangle. \quad (4.6)$$

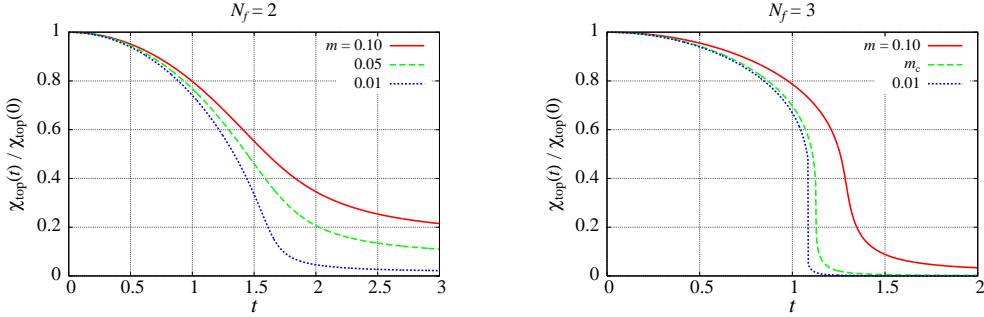


Figure 3: Temperature dependence of topological susceptibility $\chi_{\text{top}}(t)$ for $N_f = 2$ and 3 .

Since the pseudo-scalar meson in the flavor singlet channel has nonzero mass (4.3) because of the $U_A(1)$ -breaking term, the pseudo-scalar singlet susceptibility remains finite in the broken phase in the chiral limit. Thus for the small but nonzero quark mass m , the decrease of χ_{top} follows the chiral condensate $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle \sim \phi$ with increasing t , which is clearly observed in Fig. 3.

5. Summary

We have presented a chiral random matrix model where the determinant interaction is incorporated by summing up the topological zero modes with the binomial distribution [6]. The model has a stable ground state unlike the model of [5], and describes the N_f dependence of the chiral phase transition. At the same time it reproduces the physical temperature dependence of the topological susceptibility. This model can be applied to the 2+1 flavor case at finite temperature and density [8].

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